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ROSES



THE COLORADO NURSERY COMPANY, LOVELAND, COLO.

Established 1880

J. Q. JACKSON, MANAGER

Incorporated 1907

THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

There is a Rose for every landscape requirement, whatever that requirement may be.

There is a Rose of some species or variety for every place where anything else will grow.

There is a Rose to suit every taste in form, color, odor, habit or hardiness.

A Rose garden of one dozen plants will furnish choicest flowers for a longer season than any other plant whatsoever.

Roses will bloom in from four to six weeks from planting, thus giving quicker returns than other plants.

Roses are easy to grow and require no more care than any worth while plant should have.

Roses are cheaper in price, quality considered, than any other good flower; they can be planted any time during the summer season, and, when once planted, will last for years, and—

These things being true, is it any wonder the Rose has held its title since the history of man began.

Growing Flowers vs. Buying Them—
On the back of this folder is a picture of one dozen rose buds, cut Aug., 20th., which would sell for \$3.00. They were cut from three 40c plants, a Kaiserin, a Pink Cochet and a White Cochet, planted April 20th. We have the plants, with more flowers left, and will cut still more in years to come. Good plants are an investment, not an expense.

ROSES A MILE HIGH

Introducing Roses into the high altitudes of the inter-mountain country where climatic conditions may not appear favorable is often a rather tedious job, requiring patience and a will that does not acknowledge defeat but, give that country a few men and women endowed with those desirable qualities and a love for their favorite flower, and it will have roses.

Naturally, "It can't be done" will be often enough heard and then, when progress is made, "It is not worth the trouble" is the next majority verdict. Sometimes, when the Rose lover has made a wrong selection of varieties, it does look rather hopeless but, because roses differ widely both in hardiness and adaptability, one is always encouraged to try again with something different, and eventually they will succeed.

Northern Colorado has rather outgrown the pioneer stage with Roses as

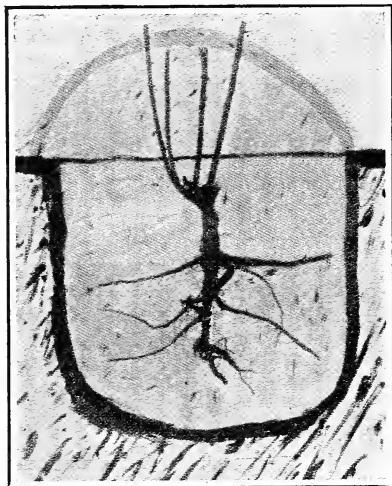
well as other crops, and flowers of the very first quality are common enough in any well kept Rose garden. There are probably close to a hundred varieties now growing in this territory and quite a number of them have become so thoroughly fixed in the affections of Rose lovers that it would take a new introduction of the highest class to dislodge them but it is the new varieties that add interest to the garden and, when we consider the fact that there are close to one thousand varieties, good, bad and indifferent, now in commerce and new ones being offered each year, it will be seen there is much room for further trials before we can say our rose gardens are equal to other, older sections. Any Rose lover who has a rose garden owes it to himself to try the new varieties when it has been demonstrated they have sufficient merit to warrant trial and he will miss a lot of fun he might have had if he does not try them.

GOOD ROSES IN YOUR GARDEN

If the ordinary, everyday citizen who wants to have a few Roses in his garden should happen to get his hands on some of the literature on Rose growing that has been and is being sent out, he would have to be a hardy soul if he did not quit before he even bought the plants, much less prepared the ground according to the rules laid down and ordered all the special fertilizers and spraying dope supposed to be necessary to the health or even the life of his proposed garden. The idea of digging a hole of the dimensions of the garden, three or four feet deep and filling it with this and that, using a certain spray on Tuesdays and Fridays and some other kind on Mondays and Wednesdays does not appeal to the man who already has a regular job and wants his Roses for fun.

Good care of Roses is advisable, the same as for any other worth while plant, and good care pays if one is to expect good results, but good care is enough and the frills are for the folks who have time to spare and like the job of fussing with their garden. We grow Roses here at the nursery, thousands of them, and we have them from one to seven or eight years old. The first year, when they are propagated, they require special hand work and a good deal of it, but after the first year, they receive the good care mentioned above and no more. The soil is rich enough to grow a good crop; they are irrigated when they need water and cultivated along with the

trees, shrubs or other stock and in the same way. Any one who has seen our gardens will tell you we have Roses, all kinds of Roses, all through the summer. Now if all the things we read about were necessary, we would not have any Roses because we do not fuss with them or coddle them at all.



HOW TO PLANT A ROSE

Plant Dorment Roses from April 1st., to May 15th.; Potted Roses, May 10th., to July.

Leave crown (union of top and roots) 2 inches under ground level. Fill around roots with rich top soil. Water until plant stands in mud. Mound up soil six inches high. Cut off all top above mound. Remove mound when buds begin to swell; 10 days after planting.

PLANTING

About ninety percent of success with Roses is gained when the Rose plants are properly planted; the other ten percent to cover sufficient watering and other little attentions that would make any other plant thrive. If one is planting as many as a dozen, the Roses should have a bed to themselves, in an open location, free from shade of buildings or trees. If this is impossible, see that they have the morning sun rather than afternoon. The bed should have protection from the north and west winds as they will damage the flowers and the new growth. Good garden soil will grow good roses in Colorado whether it will any other place or not. If the soil is not good, it can be made so by applying three or four inches of well rotted manure; any manure will do if it is not green. This should be spaded into the ground twelve to fifteen inches deep and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A clay loam in good condition is the ideal soil, but, since we have grown them on an

eighty percent sand, we are inclined to think other kinds will do.

Roses are planted various distances apart and a few inches one way or the other will not kill them but probably, eighteen to thirty inches would be a good average. Dwarf growing Teas and Hybrid Teas may be set closer than stronger growers of the latter class or the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Water is the Main Thing In This Climate and, with plenty of water, the Rose will forgive a multitude of slights. They should be watered thoroughly when they are watered; not a little every day or even every few days but a good soaking once a week, so that the ground is wet to a depth of eighteen inches. Then they should be allowed to dry out enough for at least one cultivation before they are watered again.

PRUNING

All Roses should have the tops pruned back to about six inches at planting time in this climate. Young rose wood is soft and the dry air is very hard on it until the plant gets started. They will not require much pruning the first year of two provided the flower stems are cut down to two or three buds when the flowers are cut or, after the petals fall. If this is not done, a rather severe pruning in the spring as soon as one can distinguish any dead wood is advisable. Climbing Roses bear their flowers on wood of the previous seasons growth and should therefore, be pruned as soon as their blooming season is over; cutting out old, exhausted wood close to the ground.

Winter Protection

Give the Roses a thorough watering late in the fall, and, after three or four severe frosts, bend the bushes over close to the ground and cover them with three or four inches of soil. This is the best protection that can be given them and will be sufficient for any variety hardy enough for the climate. The covering should be removed in the early spring before any growth starts, say early in April. The cold after that will not hurt them and will hold the growth back until settled weather.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

Rose Lovers in Colorado are fortunate in their location with reference to pests and diseases on their plants. We have two bugs and one disease that sometimes become a little troublesome, but when we see how they have to fight in some other sections of the country our troubles do not amount to much. Those we have can be and are controlled by any gardener who thinks enough of his plants to use the methods described below.

The Rose Aphid—(Lice)—Is a small, greenish colored bug that feeds on the new, tender growth and buds by sucking

the juices. They have no mouth parts and do not eat the foliage so it is useless to fight them with a stomach poison but they can be killed with any good insect powder or with a spray of tobacco solution ('Black-leaf 40') made by mixing one tablespoon full of the tobacco with one gallon of water, sprayed on with considerable force. The tobacco may be had from most any drug store.

The Rose Curculio is a red snout-beetle with black legs and snout, about one-fourth of an inch long. It eats holes into the unopened buds and also punctures the flower stem. These attack the early set of bloom, and, as there is only one crop of the bugs, they do not bother the later buds to any extent. Where one has only a few plants the easiest way to fight them is by hand picking into a pan containing a little kerosene or they may be sprayed with arsenate of lead, one ounce to one and one-half gallons of water.

Rose Slugs that eat the leaves are seldom troublesome in this country, but if they are, a stream of cold water from the hose will do all that is necessary.

Powdery Mildew is the one common disease in this country and, except on the Crimson Rambler, is troublesome only in wet weather. The Crimson Rambler is very susceptible and may be attacked any time from blooming season on. It may be recognized in its early stages by grayish spots on the young leaves. Later the mildew is less conspicuous but the foliage or other affected parts turn black. Mildew may be controlled by thoroughly dusting the foliage with a finely ground mixture of nine parts sulphur and one part lead arsenate applied when the leaves are wet. Two applications are generally sufficient and often one is enough. A finely ground sulphur may be obtained of seedmen, but, in case it cannot be had, 'flower of sulphur' from any drugstore will answer the purpose in this country. The powdered lead arsenate can also be obtained at drug stores.

Black Spot is the worst disease bothering out-door roses but fortunately, our climate does not seem to agree with it and we have never seen it do much damage. It may be recognized by the black spots on the leaves, small at first but becoming larger and having irregularly fringed margins.

It can not be cured but it can be prevented by thorough applications of the sulphur mixture described in the preceding paragraph early in the season and during rainy weather, before rather than after rains.

This disease is sometimes shipped into this country from east on green roses but does not seem to spread to any extent.

Good Health is by far the best remedy for any Rose troubles in this climate. If the Roses are kept growing vigorously

as they should to produce their best in flowers, their troubles will be few.

THE DIFFERENCE IN ROSES

Most people are not greatly interested in a botanical discussion and we will not start one here but it may help some to state why some varieties of roses thrive in a given location and others do not. Space demands that it be brief.

Our present day garden roses have been bred up from the wild, of many species from many lands, and this crossing and recrossing has resulted in a hopeless mixup. Still, there are a few rather well defined lines separating classes and it is to these different classes we look for the difference in hardness, blooming habits, fragrance, form, size and color.

Hybrid Perpetual roses are the oldest of these classes and relates to the China monthly rose, the Bourbon and the Damask roses. They are the most hardy of the garden roses, are generally of stiff, upright growth with deep green foliage. The flowers are the largest of any and the color range is from purest white to the deepest crimson. They bloom most profusely in June and at intervals throughout the summer but, in this regard, they are not the equal of the Hybrid Tea or Tea class.

Hybrid Tea roses are the result of crosses of varieties of the above class on the Tea roses, the parentage of which (*Rosa odorata*) also came from China. These roses are fairly hardy, of upright growth, with foliage favoring the Tea class. Their main bid for favor, however, is the frequency of bloom, the wide range and delicacy of their coloring, together with large size, splendid buds and pleasing fragrance.

Tea roses were the first of the ever-blooming type and, investigators say, were considerably developed from the wild by the Chinese before being introduced into England and thence to this country. The Tea roses, as a rule, are the least hardy of the three classes but there are exceptions and at least a few varieties have proven just as hardy at this altitude as any of the Hybrid Teas. The name arose from the dainty 'tea' perfume that is characteristic of the class.

HOW TO BUY ROSES

Buying roses does not differ greatly from buying any other article of merchandise. If you know what varieties you want to plant, any reliable grower who offers those varieties for sale will supply them. The price may vary in different sections but, there are a large number of growers and one can shop as much as he likes.

When folks do not know what they want or want something new or different from what they have, they may be guided by highly colored pictures and descriptions or, by the recommendations of others who have tried the sought for va-



rieties under conditions similar to their own and, since trial is the only sure way of finding out about it, one such recommendation is obviously worth more than several pictures. You will not find a real Rose Lover who is not always glad to tell you all about his flowers.

VARIETIES

We list here a collection of varieties that we have tested for both hardiness and quality and have in sufficient quantity to supply our retail trade. They are not all as good as the best but, there is not what we consider a poor one in the lot. We aim to hold our list down to about sixty kinds and will add new ones only when they prove better than those it would be necessary to throw out to make room for them.

The descriptions are brief. It is next to impossible to describe a Rose in any reasonable space, and we give only the Class and Color, special merit or defect.

Note—The initial letters 'HP' indicate Hybrid Perpetual; 'HT' Hybrid Tea and 'T' Tea Roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—HT. Medium to large flowers, soft carmine. A favorite but not especially adapted to Colorado's climate.

ANNA de DIESBACH—HP. A lovely shell pink; long pointed buds, full and double.

BRITISH QUEEN—HT. Opening buds flushed pink fading to white. A very profuse bloomer with good stem.

BARON de BONSTETTEN—HP. Dark velvety crimson flowers; large, fine form; fragrant.

BARONESS ROTCHILD—HP. Dainty pale pink; large, good form, fragrant.

CLIO—HP. Flowers a splendid cup-shape; soft flesh-pink. Late flowers especially good.

CRUSADER—HT. A strong, upright growing plant bearing large, crimson-red flowers; a good new one.

DUCHESS of WELLINGTON—HT. Well-formed buds, opening to semi-double, saffron-yellow flowers. Very free blooming and a real good one.

EARL of DUFFERIN—HP. Large, globular, sweet scented blooms of clear, velvety crimson.

EDWARD MAWLEY—HT. Flowers a deep, rich velvety-crimson; sweetly perfumed and never off color in the hottest weather. A good one.

ETOILE de FRANCE—HT. (Star of France) Large flowers on long stems; red-crimson velvet.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—HP. The best pure white rose yet introduced and a favorite everywhere.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—HT. Very large, crimson-red flowers; a consistent bloomer.

FRANK W. DUNLOP. A Canadian rose of dark pink color. Fine as a cut flower.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—HP. (Gen. Jack) A standard rose everywhere; rich, velvety crimson.

GENERAL McARTHUR—HT. A very free blooming variety with flowers of rich scarlet.

GRUS AN TEPLETZ—HT. Grows to four or five feet; always in bloom; vivid, fiery

crimson. A splendid sort for hedge or mass planting.

GEORGE AREND—HP. One of the best pinks for the garden. Flowers large, bright pink. Sometimes called 'Pink Druschki.'

HADLEY—HT. Deep, velvety crimson; noted for its color, form and fragrance. Has proven hardy as any HT. in our trial garden.

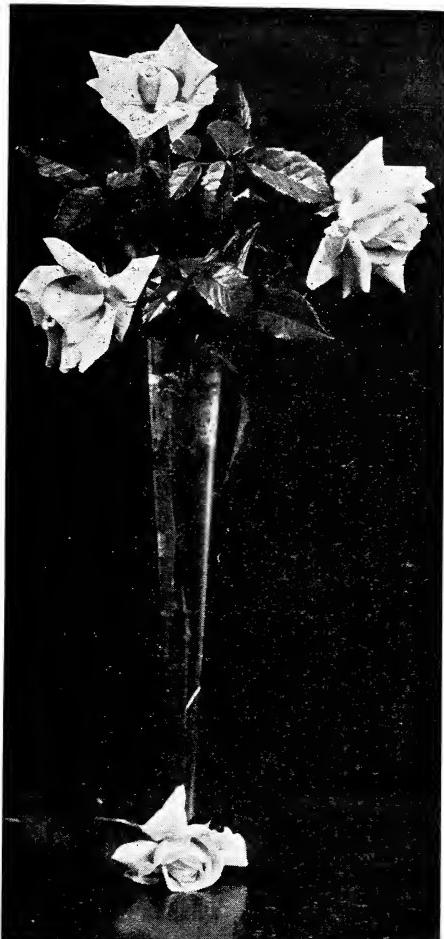
HUGH DICKSON—HP. Intense crimson, shaded scarlet. Flowers good size, sweetly perfumed.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—HT. Crimson scarlet with dark shadings. A strong growing, healthy plant.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—HT. Cream-white. A favorite with everyone as a cut flower variety. Plant is not a strong grower but blooms very freely.

KILLARNEY—HT. (The Irish Beauty) Brilliant, sparkling pink; long, pointed buds. A free bloomer both early and late.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE—HT. Similar to the famous Killarney in size, shape and fragrance, but is snow white.



"Our Own Make"



LAFRANCE—HT. Silvery-rose; large size; moderately free bloomer. An old favorite.

LOS ANGELES—HT. Luminous flame pink, toned with coral. An American introduction that promises to go to the top in popularity.

MAMAN COCHET—T. Medium size; rich rose-pink. A strong growing, healthy plant.

MAMAN COCHET WHITE—T. A beauty in bud and open flower; pure waxy-white with outer petals flushed pink.

MADAME BUTTERFLY—HT. Open flower a blending of apricot and old gold. A glorified Ophelia.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—HT. Brilliant satiny-rose. The famous Portland rose.

MME. RAVARY—HT. Golden yellow buds, opening to fairly full, orange-yellow flowers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—HP. Glowing red, in large, full flowers.

MRS. JOHN LAING—HP. A strong, free grower; stems long and stiff; flowers large, clear pink. An old favorite everywhere.

MRS. AARON WARD—HT. Indian yellow, shading lighter; large and full. A fine variety.

MRS. A. R. WADELL—HT. Buds deep apricot; open flower loose-petaled, orange-salmon.

MRS. CHAS. RUSSELL—HT. Deep rose-pink, large and fragrant. One of the best pinks.

MRS. GEO. SHAWYER—HT. Clear, brilliant rose. A good late bloomer.

MY MARYLAND. Clear salmon-pink flowers of excellent form.

OPHELIA—HT. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; fragrant. A splendid cut flower.

PILGRIM—HT. Bright rose-pink; long buds. A good cut flower variety.

PAUL NEYRON—HP. The largest rose in commerce; often six inches in diameter. Very fragrant; clear, pleasing pink.

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN—HP. Dark maroon; often called "The Black Rose." Grows like Gen. Jack.

RADIANCE—HT. Rose-carmine, shading to pink; satisfactory in every particular.

RED LETTER DAY—HT. A semi-double flower of the most vivid crimson-scarlet. Different from any other variety.

RICHMOND—HT. A standard of excellence among red Hybrid Tea roses. Long, pointed buds.

RHEA REID—HT. Brilliant red. A husky, healthy plant always in bloom.

SUNBURST—HT. Not always hardy but the best yellow yet introduced. Orange copper to golden yellow.

ULRICH BRUNER—HP. (Hardy American Beauty) Cherry red, fine but a rather shy bloomer.

CRIMSON BABY—A miniature Crimson Rambler that blooms all the time.

BABY DOLL—(Tip Top). Golden yellow, striped and splashed with pink.

CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large, light crimson; semi-double. Grows to ten or twelve feet.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The most popular climbing rose. Flowers large, rich carmine.

CLIMBING GRUS AN TEPLETZ—Similar to the bush form except that it is a climber. Flowers scarlet crimson.

CHRISTIAN WRIGHT—Large, double flowers of wild-rose pink.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Large clusters of small, crimson flowers. An old favorite.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—Flowers good size, delicate flesh-pink. Foliage bright and pleasing.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Flowers in clusters, very double, soft blush-pink.

EXCELSA—Generally considered the best of its type. Flowers scarlet-crimson, in large clusters.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—(Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler). Flowers bright crimson, in clusters. Blooms with the other climbers but remains in flower about two months.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Large, semi-double flowers of vivid, shining scarlet. Different from any other.

SILVER MOON—Buds faint yellow, opening to large, semi-double flowers of pure white. A decorative vine when not in bloom.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES—Plant a strong grower, almost thornless. Opening buds cherry pink, changing to lighter shades as they open; all colors showing on the same cluster.

WHITE DOROTHY—Identical with the pink, except in color.

SHRUB OR WILD ROSES

These Roses are admirable for planting in a shrubbery, to frame a Rose Garden, for foundation planting or along driveways.

ROSA FENDLERI—A native species with very pleasing foliage. Flowers pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Semi-double, bright golden-yellow flowers in June.

PERSIAN YELLOW—A double-flowering form; very dark yellow.

ROSA HUGONIS—Grows to five or six feet; foliage pale green, finely divided; flowers single, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, bright yellow, early in June.

SWEET BRIAR—(R. Rubiginosa.) bright pink, in clusters, very fragrant.

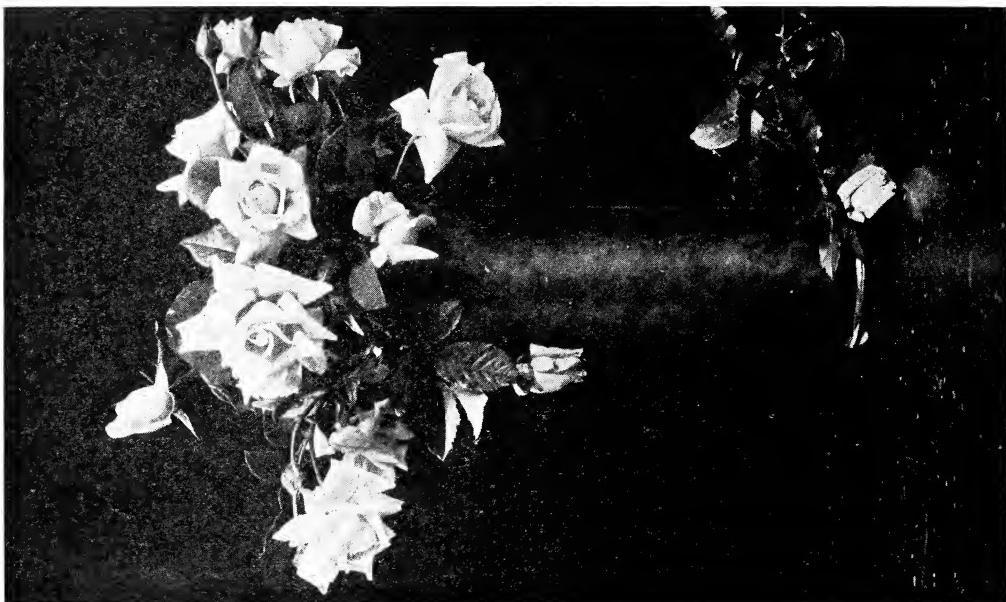
ROSA RUGOSA—Foliage dark green, wrinkled; flowers bright crimson, single. Much used as a shrub.

DWARF OR BABY ROSES

Fine for border planting or pot culture. These little roses are in bloom all the time from early June to severe frost.

BABY DOROTHY—The Dorothy Perkins in dwarf form. Flowers shell pink, in clusters.

NOTE—Some people like grafted roses and some like "Own root" plants. We grow both kinds in most varieties and, so long as they are field grown are not very particular as to the roots. Good care will make them all bloom.



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LOVELAND - - - COLORADO



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